

Man Walks On The Moon!

By JOHN BARBOUR

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Two Americans landed and walked on the moon Sunday, the first human beings on its alien surface. They planted their nation's flag and talked to their President on earth by radio-telephone.

Millions on their home planet, 240,000 miles away, watched on television as they saluted the flag, and scouted the lunar surface.

The first to step on the moon was Neil Armstrong, 38, of Wapakoneta, Ohio. He stepped into the dusty surface at 10:56 p.m. EDT. His first words were, "That's one small step for man, a giant leap for mankind."

Twenty minutes later, his companion, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr., 39, of Montclair, N.J., stepped to the surface. His words were, "Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful. A magnificent desolation."

They had landed on the moon nearly six hours before, at 4:18 p.m.

President Nixon's voice came to the ears of the astronauts on the moon from the Oval Room at the White House.

"This has to be the most historic telephone call ever made," he said. "I just can't tell you how proud I am. . . Because of what you have done the heavens have become a part of your world. As you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquility, it in-

spires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquility to man.

"All the people on earth are surely one in their pride of what you have done, and one in their prayers that you will return safely. . ."

Aldrin replied, "Thank you Mr. President. It is a privilege to represent the people of all

peaceable nations." Armstrong added his thanks.

Armstrong's steps were cautious at first. He almost slipped.

"The surface is fine and powdered, like powdered charcoal to the soles of the foot," he said. "I can see my footprints in my boots in the fine sandy particles."

Armstrong read from the plaque on the side of Eagle, the spacecraft that had brought them to the surface. In a steady voice, he said, "Here man first set foot on the moon, July, 1969. We came in peace for all mankind."

In the moments he walked alone, Armstrong's voice was all that was heard from the lunar surface.

He appeared phosphorescent in the blinding sunlight. He walked carefully at first in the gravity of the moon, only one-sixth as strong as on earth. Then he tried wide gait-like leaps.

Aldrin tried a kind of kangaroo-hop, but found it unsatisfactory. "The so-called kangaroo

hop doesn't seem to work as well as the more conventional pace," he said. "It would get rather tiring after several hundred."

In the lesser gravity of the moon, each of the men, 165 pounds on Earth, weighed something over 25 pounds on the moon.

Armstrong began the rock picking on the lunar surface. Aldrin joined him using a small scoop to put lunar soil in a plastic bag.

Above them in the mother ship, invisible and nearly ignored, were Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins, 38, keeping his lonely patrol around the moon for the moment when his companions blast off and return to

him for the trip back home. Collins said he saw a small white object on the moon, but didn't think it was the spacecraft. It was in the wrong place.

Back in Houston, where the nearly half-moon rode the sky in its zenith, Mrs. Jan Armstrong watched her husband on television. "I can't believe it is really happening," she said.

Armstrong surveyed the rocky, rugged scene around him. "It has a stark beauty all its own," he said. "It's different. But it's very pretty out here."

They took pictures of each other, and Aldrin hot views of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Two Historic Moments

Two historic moments were recorded Sunday—the set down of the Lunar Module on the moon, and the first step on an extra-terrestrial body by man.

The Lunar Module set down at 4:17:45 p.m. EDT, and Neil Armstrong put his foot down on the moon at 10:56:20 p.m. EDT.

Soviet Craft Lowers

By ANDREW TORCHIA

JODRELL BANK, England (AP) — Luna 15 darted dramatically nearer the moon Sunday in a maneuver Jodrell Bank scientists said could only mean the Soviet unmanned probe was bent on reconnaissance during the Apollo 11 mission or was preparing to land.

Observatory Director Sir Bernard Lovell said that after Luna 15 had carried out two course corrections its mean altitude was 40 miles above the lunar surface.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass said Luna 15 was within 10 miles of the moon at its lowest point. It added that the probe was functioning normally in its scientific exploration of lunar space.

Semi-official leaks in Moscow before last Sunday's launching said Luna 15 would pick up moon soil and come back before U.S. astronauts could carry out this feat.

Another possibility mentioned in Moscow was that Luna 15 would observe the Apollo 11 flight and possibly land back television coverage.

Lovell said Luna's new orbit meant it was possibly on a course over the Apollo landing site in the Sea of Tranquility. He said the orbit was so close to the moon that the Russians could not expect to leave Luna in it for a long period.

But he repeated that the chances of Luna interfering with Apollo were negligible. At 2 p.m. EDT, Lovell said Luna went behind the moon at the end of its 40th orbit.

'Greatest Moment,' Nixon Says

By HELEN THOMAS

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon sat rapt before his television set during the epoch-making Apollo 11 moon landing and called it "the greatest moment of our time."

The President sat alone in his hideaway office in the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House to view the landing on a portable color television set.

He told his press secretary Ronald Ziegler that the last 22 seconds of the descent "were the longest I have ever lived through."

"It felt like a half hour," Nixon said to Ziegler.

This "represents another great step in the history of man," Nixon said shortly after the touchdown in a telephone call to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

According to Ziegler, the President told Rogers the moon flight would "bring the peoples of the world closer together."

Nixon then received a telephone call from Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) who reported that the astronauts had landed safely.

The President told Paine he was "proud of all who were involved for what you have done and added that the "same technological genius that got the men to the moon will get them back safely to earth."



(AP Photo)

Aldrin, Right, Salutes, As He, Armstrong Listen To President

Analysis: Landing On Moon Revives Hope That Mankind Can Control Its Future

By JAMES RESTON

(U) New York Times News Service

The great achievement of the men on the moon is not only that they made history, but that they expanded man's vision of what history might be. One moonlanding doesn't make a new heaven and a new earth. But it has dramatized the possibilities of doing so.

The leaders of men have in recent years been in a state of profound depression over their inability to make more progress with the social, economic and political problems of the world. Even in the United States, which has glared in its capacity to do the impossible, men had begun to doubt their capacity to control events.

Revive Hope

What the moon landing has done is to revive hope, but the old heaven and the old earth have not passed away. The stubborn facts of the human family remain the same. The population of the world increased by 400 million in the decade of the Sixties. It will grow on the best estimates available, by about 200 million, outside of China, in the Seventies. According to the United Nations, more than half of the people now living on earth are malnourished and therefore vulnerable to disease, 500 million actually live in a state of constant hunger and a

million actually died of starvation every year. Meanwhile, the population of the earth increases by 200,000 every day, mainly in the underdeveloped countries, where 40 per cent or more of the people are 15 years of age and under.

Three wars were being fought on earth when the three astronauts landed on the moon—in China, Germany, Vietnam and Korea were divided between hostile political factions, and there were boundary disputes between the Soviet Union and China, East and West Germany, Italy and Austria, Israel and the Arab States, India and Pakistan, India and China, Thailand and Malaysia, Thailand and Cambodia, Cambodia and South Vietnam, and Mexico and Guatemala.

Of these danger spots, perhaps the most ominous is the conflict between the two communist giants, the Soviet Union and China. Though the Middle East could get out of control, it was clearly in the interest of the U. S. and the Soviet Union to prevent it from doing so. The Sino-Soviet dispute, however, deep and bitter and could develop into a major conflict in which nuclear weapons would be used and threatens through atomic

fall-out the existence of human life far beyond the area of the fighting.

The nations of the earth were spending over \$180 billion a year on military arms, a 50 per cent increase since 1962, and an arms race of apocalyptic proportions was in progress between the totalitarian states and chaotic disorder in many of the 56 new countries that have come into existence since 1950.

A very large proportion of the human race was thus confronted by the intolerable paradox of great deprivation in the midst of plenty, existing between the two abysses of opposed political order in the totalitarian states and chaotic disorder in many of the 56 new countries that have come into existence since 1950. It would perhaps not be too much to say that at this time there was a kind of class war developing in the world between the rich and poor within many countries and also between the very rich industrial nations of the northern climes and the very poor agricultural countries of the southern climes.

On the week of the moon flight, U. Thant, the secretary general of the U.N., issued a report, which was scarcely noticed in the excitement. "I continue to be struck," he

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Mainers Note The Touch-down

By JOE BROOKS

Repeat after me, July 20, 1969, at 4:17:45 P. M. EDT!

At that precise time, Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin gently set their lunar landing vehicle on the moon.

What were you doing at that time and what do you feel about the accomplishments of the U. S. astronauts?

Residents Felled

Some Eastern Maine residents were polled Sunday and were asked those questions. Many answered they were either listening to or watching reports on the moon voyage.

Their opinions on the effects of the landing were many. Here is a sampling:

In their newly chartered location, the astronauts sat and waited for word from Houston, Tex., to leave their tiny craft and pick up samples of rocks off the moon's surface.

Thousands of miles away, yet in another remote location, 23 miles off the Maine Coast on Mount Desert Rock, two U. S. Coast Guardsmen sat at the edge of man's oldest chartered routes on another pile of rocks in the Atlantic Ocean.

In the Lighthouse, Robert Coe

Inoue, engineer third class, of Riverside, N. J., and Seaman Jon Morley of Middletown, N. J., were glued to their television set.

"We've been watching all day," Congrove said, "and we'll be watching tonight when they step out of that craft. It was real interesting."

In contrast to the calm sea

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Some Famous First Words

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — "Transquility base here. The Eagle has landed." Those were the first words from the lunar surface, from command pilot Neil Armstrong after the touchdown on the moon.

Other famous first words followed in history:

Charles Lindbergh, on arriving in Paris May 21, 1927, after the first solo flight across the Atlantic:

"I'm Charles Lindbergh."

Sir Henry Morton Stanley, on meeting Dr. David Livingstone

in Ujiji, central Africa, Nov. 10, 1871:

"Doctor Livingstone I presume!"

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, arriving in Australia March 24, 1942, from Corregidor and the Philippines:

"I shall return."

Samuel F. Morse, in transmitting the first long distance message over the first telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore, May 24, 1844:

"What hath God wrought." Adm. Richard E. Byrd, as navigator with Floyd Bennett, on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)